THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1774. [NUMBER 1636.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 30th March, 1774.
Flour at 20/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of each Flour to weigh 1lb. 9 ¼ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7/ 4	Beef per Barrel	50/ 0d
Flour	19 6	Pork	35
Brown Bread	26 0	Salt	2/3 to 2 6
West-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Do.	21 0
Muscovado Sugar	62 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 0
Molasses	1 10	Wood	18 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	Rises ☉ H.	M.	Sets ☉ H.	
Thursday	2	11	after 4	54	before 8	
Friday	3	11	4	53	8	
Saturday	4	11	4	52	8	
Sunday	5	1	4	51	8	
Monday	6	2	4	50	8	
Tuesday	7	3	4	49	8	
Wednesday	☽	3	4	41	8	Fortnight. Wednesday next.

Days 14 Hours 12 minutes the 13th.

James Morton,

Just arrived from Europe, last from London, and now opening for sale at his

STORE in QUEEN-STREET,

Betwixt the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip, opposite to Messrs. Robert and John Murray's store.

A NEAT assortment of European and India goods, suitable for the season, which he will sell on very low terms for CASH. And as he has had the opportunity of sorting out his goods from some of the best manufacturers in England, he flatters himself they are as good in quality, and as well laid in, as any that are brought to market.

Among them are

Broad cloths, sagathees, Wiltons, German serges, Callicoes, chintzes, Furniture callicoes, copperplate do. Nankeens, Double Persians, India taffeties, English do. Silk Romalls, Muslins, cambricks and lawns, Flowered lawns, Diaper table cloths, Scotch Osnaburgs, Irish linens & sheetings, English pewter, dishes, plates and basons, Hard metal tea pots, Paper hangings, Brown and white Russia drillings, Men's and boy's white thread hose, Brown thread do. Men's silk hose, Men's and boy's worsted hose, Women's cotton do. Women's worsted do. Women's silk mitts, Children's do. Men's silk gloves, White gauze, black do. Sewing silks, White wax beads, White blond lace, Black bone do. White thread edging, Dowlas, Brown Russia sheeting, White do. Brown quadruple Silesias, Clouting diapers, Temple and common spectacles, Black plain lustrings, Black bombageens, Scotch threads, Rich white ground enamel'd brocades, Queen's brown do. White enamel'd armoured seen do. Pink and white do. Pink clouded do. Green and blossom do. White satin striped do. Lavender manteau, Black and yellow do. Manteen and gold do. White spot pink do. Plumb coloured do. Sea green do. Brown do. Women's best black shamoy mitts and gloves bound ribband, Men's do. black gloves, Men's white lamb do. Black Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, Persians and farsnets, different colours, Black satin peelongs & modes, Mode handkerchiefs, Twill'd do. Black armorens, A neat assortment of ribbands, moreens, Tartinets, Lorettoes, corded, tabby and beaded, rich silk moreen gowns, 8 & 10 4 quarter-pance, white jeans, dimities, drawboys, died jeans, thicksets, cotton velvet & velveret, China tea cups and saucers, bowls and plates, in small boxes, Blue and white enamel'd compleat tea sets, Do. tea pots, milk pots and mugs, A neat assortment of mahogany and gilt framed looking glasses. Gold leaf, &c. &c. &c.

LONDON, *Feb.* 24.

This morning came on before Mr. Justice Nares, in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, a trial in which Mrs. Partridge, of the Bell Inn, Friday street, was plaintiff, and three Custom House officers, Brice, Strachan, and Ozkley, defendants; when, after a hearing of three hours, the Judge summed up the evidence with great candour and impartiality, declared their entry at that time of night totally illegal, and unwarranted by law. The Jury (which was special) after withdrawing about twenty minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 150l. damages and costs of suit.

March 8. The Earl of Dartmouth presented to the Upper Assembly yesterday, a message from his Majesty, wherein his Majesty was most graciously pleased to recommend to their most seriour consideration the late disturbances in America, particularly the unjustifiable outrages lately committed by the people at Boston, to which most gracious message, an humble address was immediately moved for, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with white staves.

The Earl of Dartmouth laid before the Upper Assembly yesterday, several papers relative to America, the titles of which were read by the clerk, and afterwards a motion made to take the same into consideration on Thursday se'nnight.

The Upper House is expected to be very full this day on the second reading of the bill to make perpetual the act for trials of contested elections.

Lord North presented yesterday to the House of Commons, a message from his Majesty, similar to that presented to the House of Peers, to which most gracious message an humble address was voted, and ordered to be presented by those members who were of his Majesty's Privy Council.

A motion was afterwards made, that the said papers should be taken into consideration on Friday next, when it is imagined they will be then read, and debated on the Monday following.

The dispute between the mother country and her colonies, is at last come to a point truly alarming, and the question solely is, whether after establishing them with such an incredible expenditure of blood and treasure, the parent will now suffer the headstrong ingrates to throw off all rational subjection?—"*This moment is the crisis of our fate*," and it is better generously to pronounce them independent, at once, than to come to any shameful compromise, which may again expose us to such a humiliating altercation as the present.—"The colonies are not struggling *for liberty* as they falsely imagine, they are struggling to deprive Great Britain of her *just supremacy*; this is the real state of the question, and none but the enemies to Great Britain can possibly abet their scandalous disaffection.

The American patriots adopt a very singular article into their political creed, and insist that they are subjects to the *King* of England, and not to the *English* nation. Hence it is, that they claim a right of paying a *discretionary* obedience to our parliamentary authority.—But these sage politicians should recollect, that by the revolution, as well as the act of settlement, the English nation disposed of the crown as they thought proper, and that it is entirely *their* the gift *thus conferred*, the King possesses his title to every acre of British America.—It is not thank God in any King's power to alienate the dominions of England from the nation; and those who support a contrary doctrine, must be as ignorant of our constitution, as they are hostile to the liberties of the people.

It is asserted that the Earl of Dartmouth will shortly resign, on account of a disgust arising from different opinions in the cabinet respecting the late disturbances in America.

It was reported yesterday in the city, that advice is received from Copenhagen, that the Queen Dowager was seized with a lunacy, that she is so bad that they are obliged to tie her down in her bed, and that the physicians are of opinion she will never recover. The same accounts say, that it was believed the stings of a guilty conscience has made her delirious, as she is continually crying out that she is surrounded by evil spirits, and the ghosts of the Counts de Struensee, and Brandt.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered ten vessels, from 350 to 500 tons burden, to be taken up in the river on government account.

The devastation of the cake and candle at St. James's on Friday last, was so amazingly large, as to provoke a certain Lord of the houshold to declare, that notwithstanding the great appetites the gentlemen universally noted for, it was not possible such an havock could have been made in consuming and drinking their negus as well as their pannches, much have been stolen, but his Lordship has ill represented the managing of cake and candle in future. In consequence of this declaration, we hear, that whenever on a similar occasion, the Common Council shall visit St. James's, even the custom house officers used to searching at gates as they come from the Indies, will be unwilling to attend on the stairs, and feel the pockets of the city complimentors.—This will not be the first time that that the people at St. James's have put their hands into the citizens pockets.

All true friends to the constitution and happiness of this country, must rejoice to see every venal corrupt agent of the Worcester election likely to be again defeated, or *felo de se* by his own folly and iniquity, as we are well informed Sir Watkin Lewis intends, in case the present blunder should be got over, and the late election should not be declared void for want of a due adjournment of the court of huttings, that he will apply to the House to support their *resolutions* against all infringers of their rights, whether Lords of Parliament or Lords Lieutenants of counties, &c. so that to the spirit and virtues of this young man the public will be indebted for two great victories gained over that monster corruption, viz. perpetuating Mr. Grenville's act, and destroying or defeating unjust and improper influence. Victories for which he will be entitled to honours equal to the immortal Wolfe, and towards which all should equally contribute, as the *brave* men of Worcester and the *brave* men of Kent have so nobly done.

We are assured that Mr. Alderman Plumbe was yesterday disfranchised by the Lord Mayor's court at Guildhall.

The Will, Captain Spencer, from Liverpool to Africa, has had a mutiny on board, in which the Captain, chief mate, and carpenter were killed. She is since retaken by the second and third mates, &c. after killing the boatswain, (the ringleader) and Charles Lindsey, and putting four men in irons. She is expected to be in Madeira, as she was seen off Porto Santo, and proper assistance sent off to her by the British Consul at Madeira.

We are informed that a new plan to the pacification of a peace has been formed by the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Stockholm, and France, and sent to Petersburgh; and that there are great hopes that this plan will meet with the desired success.

BOSTON, *May* 2.

The ship Minerva, Capt. Callahan, arrived here last evening, in 6 weeks from London, by whom we have papers to the 24th of March, from which we have extracted the following

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *March* 5.

THEY write from Gosport, that orders are received there for getting ready several ships of war for sea. It is imagined they are going to America.

We are assured from the politicians at the west end of the town, that a large fleet, greater than is given out at present, is to be ready for sea by the beginning of next May, whose destination occasions various conjectures. Some say it is to reduce the mutinous spirit of the Americans; some contend it is to keep an eye upon the motions of our good friends the French and Dutch, who have been for some time preparing their fleets for sea; whilst others, still more sagacious, destine it for the West Indies, to be a check upon the Spaniards, who have a powerful fleet at the Havannah.

March 7. The Earl of Dartmouth acquainted the upper assembly on Friday, that in obedience to his Majesty's command, the papers relative to some late disturbances in America, would be laid before that House this day.

It is said that some North country vessels are ordered to be fitted out for America.

Letters from the Hague of the 1st inst. advise that a general ban has been published throughout the United Provinces, against the importation of arms, ammunition, and military stores, from any part of the world, into the Dutch dominions.

Orders are dispatched to Ireland to prepare 4000 regiments to be ready to embark at a moment's notice.

It is now generally understood that another Governor and Deputy will shortly be sent out to Boston.

We hear the contest for Sheriffs on Midsummer day next will be between two Scotchmen and two North Americans *fresh imported*.

March 10. The remains of opposition seem to have lost all principle. The colonies are in open revolt; but that gives them infinite satisfaction. They have long fixed their hungry eyes on the Treasury to no purpose. In the present crisis, they think they have some chance of partaking the sweets of office, by opposing the good of their country, and the punishment of the Boston mutineers. They imagine they will perplex the Minister, and perhaps overset him in their factious storm; but they will only expose themselves to the disgrace and detestation of of every true patriot; for the question is reduced to this. Whether the colonies shall give laws to England, or England to the colonies?

Yesterday Lord Beauchamp and Mr. Cornwall kissed his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on their being appointed Lords of the Treasury, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Dyson, who have resigned.

We hear the most vigorous measures are resolved to be taken with the turbulent and refractory colonies. Four regiments of foot are to be sent to Boston, and six men of war are to block up the harbour.

It is *whispered* that the Bostonians are to have their charter taken from them, and that they are to be made a King's government.

March 11. If the spirited measures at present talked of should take place respecting the Americans, the next cargo of a certain commodity may be called *gun powder tea*, and they must take it with a little smack of *British spirit*.

If there is any authenticity in the speeches and motions we read of, the Americans have no reason to complain of want of *representation* in the senate, as numbers in both Houses are more zealous for the interests of America than of Great Britain.

Last Saturday sailed from Hull, for Fort Cumberland, in Nova Scotia, the Two Friends, James Watts, with iron ware, linen, and woollen drapery, household furniture, &c. and 99 emigrants, chiefly from the northern parts of Yorkshire.

Councils have been held every night for this week past among the Ministry, and they have generally been assisted in their deliberations by the Crown Lawyers, on American affairs, which seems to embarrass them not a little.

March 12. There never was, perhaps, since the *revolution*, so important a crisis in the constitution of this country as the present state of American affairs now before an august Assembly; to speak neither in the language of *fear* or in the style of *pomposity*, no less than the FATE OF A GREAT EMPIRE, trembles on the decision; how much, then, does it become our legislators, in this general hour of intricacy, to lay down all their little cabals, personal animosities, and interested differences, and unite their wisest and coolest observations for the general good! To be governed by any other influence at this period, though even for a lesser good, brands that man (which we hope, for the sake of the cause, does not exist) with no less an inglorious epithet than that of being a *traitor to his country*.

The following is his Majesty's message, which was presented to the House of Commons last Monday.

"His Majesty, upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately executed and carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, with a view to obstruct the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of the constitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before his two Houses of Parliament, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his Majesty's authority, as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all his dominions, that they will not only enable his Majesty effectually to put a stop to the present disorders, but will also take into their most serious consideration what further regulations and permanent provisions may be neces-

sary to be eſtabliſhed, for better ſecuring the execution of the laws, and the juſt dependence of the colonies upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain."

March 11. Yeſterday the Speaker took the chair at half paſt 2 o'clock; very little private buſineſs was done.

At twenty five minutes after 3 o'clock the Clerks began to read the letters to and from America, conſiſting of 109 in number, which took up three hours hearing. The Houſe broke up at half paſt ſix o'clock, and adjourned until Monday next, when the American buſineſs will come on. No debates enſued.

The gallery doors were locked all day, and the keys delivered to the Speaker; no perſons, except the two Secretaries from the Trade and Plantation Office, were admitted in the gallery.

An expreſs was on Thurſday ſent from the Admiralty office to Portſmouth, with orders for fitting for ſea immediately ſeveral frigates, which are intended to go with the men of war, already appointed, for the American ſtation.

The Union, Bryſon, from Maryland to London, has been aſhore in the River between Graveſend and London, and damaged all her ground tier.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Friday, March* 11.

THE Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock; Lord North came in about a quarter after. The common buſineſs being over, the American papers were begun to be read. It appeared from them that the town of Boſton had ſuch a ſhare in the tranſactions relative to the tea ſhips, that it advances into real and actual rebellion. That the people of that town and country had actually made and levied war on the legal authority of his Majeſty, derived not from cuſtom or preſcription only, but from the abſolute and expliciit letter of various acts of Parliament; that this rebellion had proceeded to ſuch lengths, that it flowed from avowed principles of reſiſtance, ſuperiority, and independence; and that it was the opinion of governors and other writers of thoſe letters and diſpatches, that if affairs in that part of the world were left to their preſent ſituation, that all legal government would be ſubverted, and the independency of the colonies eſtabliſhed.

A correſpondent obſerves the wiſhes of ſome writers in the news papers againſt our taking any conciſe meaſures with the Americans, aſks how the Parliament can poſſibly decline a conciſe plan of operation, when the colonies have left them no alternative? The inhabitants of Boſton have not waited for the reſolution of the mother country.—Before the determination of the mother country was entered upon they proceeded to hoſtilities; they ſtruck the firſt blow, ſhut our ſhips out of our own harbours, maltreated our ſubjects, and deſtroyed our property. If we can ſit tamely down under injuries like theſe; if we can put up with a ſtroke, nay a downright thraſhing from our own ſubjects, and if we can take from them what the greateſt power in Europe would tremble to offer us, there is an inſtant end of England; and out of reſpect to what the Britiſh name formerly has been, the ſeat of government ſhould be immediately removed to Maſſachuſetts Bay, ſince the people of that province are the only people on earth who could trample on our once-boaſted ſpirit with impunity.

March 14. All forcible, as well as pacific meaſures will be nugatory and ineffectual with the Boſton rebels, unleſs their *charter is vacated*. The council being choſen by the people yearly, muſt vote according to their pleaſure, ſo that, in fact, they are not the *Counſellors* of the King, but the *Tools* of the Faction. The people of the Maſſachuſetts province are alſo over repreſented; the number ought to be reduced to a fourth part of the preſent. Boſton, inſtead of ſending four members, ſhould ſend but *two* at moſt, *one* would do better.—— Without this previous neceſſary ſtep, every other attempt to bring them to reaſon will be inflammatory, whether the method be gentle or vigorous, it will only be pruning and watering the tree of ſedition, inſtead of ſtriking at its root.

March 15. Yeſterday Lord North made the following motion in the Houſe of Commons. "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his Majeſty's duties and cuſtoms from the town of Boſton in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in North America, and to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the ſaid town of Boſton, or within the harbour thereof."

Lord North ſupported the motion in a ſpeech of near an hour. He was ſupported by Mr. R. Fuller, Mr. Cavendiſh, Captain Phipps, Mr. C. Fox, Col. Barre, Governor Pownal, and Mr. Calvert.

The motion was ſtrongly oppoſed by Col. Jennings, Mr. Dempſter, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Byng, Mr. Dowdeſwell, and Lord Cavendiſh.

On Friday next the whole Houſe will reſolve itſelf into a committee for a further conſideration of American affairs.

From the White Hall Evening Poſt *of March* 15.

Subſtance of the American papers read before the Houſe of Commons on Friday laſt (with remarks.)

THESE papers conſiſt of copies and extracts of letters from the Commanders of the forces and from the ſeveral Governors in America; of threats and prophetic warnings to the gentlemen to whom the tea was conſigned; narratives of tranſactions; of copies of letters from the ſeveral conſignees at Boſton to a ringleader of the faction in that town; of votes of the town of Boſton, previous to the arrival of the tea; of a petition of the conſignees to the Council of Maſſachuſetts, praying "that they and their property might be taken under their protection," with the abſolute denial of the Council (obſerve, of his *Majeſty's* Council) to afford the leaſt ſupport or aſſiſtance, or even a promiſe of it; of notes from the India Houſe; of letters from the Admiral commanding in Boſton harbour, and from Lieutenant Colonel Leſlie, of the 64th regiment, in barracks at Caſtle William; of a proclamation of the Governor againſt the factious meetings of the inhabitants, which they treated with ineffable contempt; of copies of *treaſonable* papers printed in America; of a copy of the tranſactions of the Maſſachuſetts Council, condemning the deſtruction of the tea, and adviſing legal proſecutions againſt the perpetrators, which they well knew no perſon would dare to carry on, and expreſſing their own abhorrence of the unjuſtifiable deed, although they would not take any previous ſtep to prevent it, even when petitioned for that very purpoſe. So far relative to the *Maſſachuſetts*.

The papers written and printed from the other colonies are exactly of the ſame nature. They are the regular official informations of the different Governors tranſmitted to the American Secretary of State, with copies of all the inflammatory fugitive papers, hand bills, alarms, reſolves of town meetings, and minutes of Council: In ſhort, the whole budget of abuſe that has been vented againſt Parliament and the Miniſtry from New England to the Carolinas, was read to themſelves on Saturday laſt.

As there was no outrage committed but at *Boſton*, it would be ſuperfluous to narrate all the incendiary ſcribbling and printing in the different colonies: it may ſuffice juſt to obſerve, that all the printed bills read were fully larded with the phraſes of "deſperate plans of deſpotiſm," "miniſterial deſigns to ruin their liberties," "ſlavery," "galling fetters," "forging infernal chains," "popery," "deſpotic rule," &c.

The Maſſachuſetts Council appeared in a very Jeſuitical point [illegible]: They would not give the leaſt aſſiſtance or protection to the conſignees, or to the Eaſt India Company's property: They would not even take into conſideration the landing and ſecuring the teas. By their replies it would ſeem, that they rather *rejoiced* in the oppoſition formed by the faction; and if they did not openly range themſelves on its ſide, at leaſt by their neutrality; and the purport of their anſwer, it was ſufficiently evident, that they did not even wiſh to interpoſe as mediators. The conſignees prayed "to reſign themſelves and the property entruſted to their care, to the Council, not only as their guardians and protectors, but alſo thoſe of the people at large." But theſe worthy gentlemen thought proper to have nothing to do with them; and rather hinted that the tea ſcheme was calculated to diſturb the peace of the town and province.

The letters from the different Governors contain a minute and regular detail of the ſtate of their reſpective provinces, but particularly of the *capital* of each, from the firſt intelligence of the tea's being ſhipped at home, to its arrival in America and return back or deſtruction.

Above all the reſt of the advices, Governor Hutchinſon's letters are the moſt preciſe, exact, and circumſtantial. He endeavoured both to ſooth and miſchief date the faction. It was he himſelf who adviſed the conſignees to apply to Council for their perſonal ſafety, and ſecurity of their property; for his own eldeſt ſons were two of the conſignees. He alſo, during the height of their turbulent, and unlawful and ſeditious aſſemblage, before the deſtruction of the tea, ſent the Sheriff to the town meeting at Boſton, commanding them to break up and depart. When the Sheriff, Mr. Greenleaf, arrived in the Hall, and intimated "that he had a paper to read from the Governor," the faction put it to vote, "whether he ſhould be permitted to read or not?" After ſome debate, permiſſion was granted, and the Sheriff accordingly pronounced the Governor's orders for them to diſperſe. The inſtant he had finiſhed, the whole aſſembly ſaluted him with an univerſal hiſs, which continued, and accompanied him out of doors. The proclamation was afterwards publiſhed in the Gazette, from whence it was tranſcribed into the other papers, and criticiſed and commented upon with every mark of contempt and indignity. Before the arrival of the tea, the Governor, who is very inſinuating, appeared to have taken every meaſure that prudence could ſuggeſt, both for the ſafety of the India property and the ſafety of the conſignees. The principal leader of the faction was applied to; he commanded the Governor's company of Cadets, but it was not to be expected that the leader of the faction would muſter the Cadets to oppoſe his own party and his own plots. The applications, of courſe, had no effect. Perhaps acquieſcence was not expected, tho' it might be deemed proper, in point of duty, to make the requeſt, or rather to iſſue the order.

By Governor Hutchinſon's letters, the people of the town, or the faction, obliged Mr. Rotch, the owner of Capt. Hall's veſſel, to demand a clearance outwards, from the Cuſtom Houſe, in order that the tea might be carried back. Mr. Rotch reſiſted a long time; but his perſon being threatened, nay his life, at laſt made him comply. The Cuſtom-Houſe refuſed to grant him an illegal clearance. The Governor was then applied to for a paſs, without which the veſſel would have been ſtopped at Caſtle-William; but this was alſo refuſed to Mr. Rotch, becauſe it was totally inconſiſtent with the duty of a governor to grant a paſs to a veſſel that had not been regularly cleared at the Cuſtom Houſe. This negociation, or inſurrection, or rebellion, came to a criſis about the middle of December. The faction, ſitting in Town-Meeting, heard the account of the refuſals above-mentioned from Mr. Rotch. It appears they expected ſuch anſwers, and were prepared for the event; for, immediately after Mr. Rotch's account, ſignals were given both from within and without the meeting. A number of men, diſguiſed, boarded the veſſel containing the Tea, and, as it is ſaid, threw the whole into the ſea, though ſome unbelievers may think that, not a little of it might be purloined, and that *Madam Thetis* had not ſo ſtrong a diſh of Tea that evening as ſome people may imagine.

This is a recollected ſummary of what was heard with regard to the facts, as they happened in regular progreſſion. The opinion of the Writers, as far as may be judged from what is expreſſed in their letters, now come to be mentioned.

Upon the face of the whole tranſaction, in every Colony where the Tea arrived, it is evident that the Governors acted with the utmoſt prudence and circumſpection. It happened that the ſhip bound for Boſton was the firſt that reached her deſtined port: Every civil precaution ſeems to have been tried to preſerve the peace of the town; his Majeſty's Council, the Cadets, and the Militia, were all applied to without effect; the Sheriff read a Proclamation to the factious commanding them to diſſolve their aſſembly, and this Proclamation was immediately afterward [illegible]erted in the Gazette: Both the Sheriff and the Proclamation were treated with inſult. The people of Boſton ſeem, on this occaſion, to have been fairly tried; the Governor ſeems to have taken, from the beginning, a determination not to call either on the naval or military force, then in the Bay and at Caſtle Iſland. The loyal and peaceable people of that town were altogether left to the exerciſe of their own judgment, and they have given all the world a notable proof of it, by wantonly deſtroying a valuable property, when all they had to do was to keep firm in their reſolution, not to buy or drink any of it; they will, however, pay for their outrageous paſtime; they muſt make good the loſs; and they will feel the indemnification the more bitter, as they muſt pay for a commodity which they declare they did not taſte, and which they pretend to abhor.

The other Governors, after the accompliſhment of the Boſton exploit, wiſely agreed to let the Tea be carried back, as what had already happened, was ſufficient to rouſe the Engliſh nation and Parliament; and by this prudent conduct they put it out of the power of the people under their Government to act in the ſame fooliſh and frantic manner as the people of Boſton.

As to Governor Hutchinſon, if it had not been for his reſolution not to irritate the people, by calling in the aſſiſtance of the Navy, the Tea would have been ſaved; but as the Boſtonians always made great complaints of the interpoſition of the Navy and Army, and not only declared, but *ſwore*, they had always begun every diſturbance, every rational man will be glad to find that their Governor gave them no ſuch plea on this occaſion: They were left to their own will and pleaſure, and behaved ten times worſe than ever.

It appears, by all the letters from America, that nothing can be done there by officers, Civil, Military, or Naval, to effectuate there re eſtabliſhment of peace in that country; they can make no movement, even the moſt trifling, but what is exclaimed againſt by the licentious Boſtonians, as an infringement of their Liberties. They have therefore remained, for theſe three laſt years, in total inactivity, ſubmitting to the inſults of Faction with the moſt patient endurance, in hopes that Parliament, by an alteration and regulation of their abſurd Charters, will at laſt relieve them, and all the reſt of his Majeſty's good ſubjects in the Colonies.

Governor Hutchinſon's ſettled opinion is, "that no effort in the Colonies by any body of men civil or military, can remove the evils that now reign amongſt them. It is Parliament, and Parliament only, which can reſtore that turbulent country to peace, and bring order out of confuſion." And it is ſaid, that his letters for theſe ſix years paſt have uniformly inculcated and held forth the ſame doctrine.

LONDON.

March 8. After reading his Majeſty's meſſage, and the heads of the papers which accompanied it, reſpecting American affairs, Mr. Rice, moved, that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, for his great goodneſs in ordering his meſſage, and the American papers to be laid before the Houſe, and to aſſure him that his faithful Commons would ſee the laws duly executed in America, &c. He prefaced his motion, with a long account of the riſe and progreſs of the American rebellious proceedings, and was much for uſing ſpirited meaſures to bring them to a compliance.

Lord Claire ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Dowdeſwell was very ſevere on adminiſtration, diſapproved all the meaſures that had been taken, and ſaid let the wiſe heads who brought us into the troubles now extricate us.

Col. Jennings, objected to the words "*every* means" and moved that the words "*proper* means" be adopted in their ſtead.

Mr. Ellis, agreed with Mr. Rice, to uſe ſpirited Meaſures.

Mr. Edmund Burke expoſed the abſurdity of former meaſures, and now expected no good from the perſons who adopted them; ſaid we wanted a change of Governors both at home and abroad, and was ſevere on the adminiſtration.

Lord Germaine ſaid our repealing the ſtamp act had made the Americans think we had no right to tax them, and was the cauſe of our preſent misfortune.

General Conway in a ſhort but maſterly ſpeech, ſet forth the nature of former proceedings, ſaid in his opinion had not the ſtamp act been repealed, we ſhould entirely have loſt America. Said we muſt now determine to tax or not to tax them, that in his opinion we had no right to do it, that they were a loyal people, which was evinced by their former conduct.

Mr. William Burke ſpoke much in favour of America.

Col. Barre, in a ſpirited ſpeech, arraigned the ill advice of uſing ſpirited meaſures, and ſaid the Americans being thus refractory, proved them to be bone of our bone and fleſh of our fleſh.

The queſtion was put and carried, for an addreſs, and the reading of the American papers were poſtponed to Monday the 14th, when Mr. Edmund Burke violently declaimed againſt hoſtile meaſures with the colonies. That their diſcontents were of a civil nature, and owing to ſufficient cauſes, that the introduction of an army would not change their opinion that they were ill treated, nor eſtabliſh a permanent ſovereignty over the ſurvivors of the ſanguinary policy. He concluded by adviſing a change of American Governors, the folly of the preſent having brought on the miſchiefs now complained of.

Among the papers read in the Houſe of Commons, were the following, viz.

Extracts of letters from Major General Haldimand to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated New York, the 3d Nov. 28th Dec 5th Jan. with a paper referred to, and 2d Feb. laſt. Letters from Governor Tryon to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Nov. 3, Dec. 1, Jan. 3 and Jan. 5, with printed papers called the Alarms No. 1 and 2. A memorial of the Eaſt India company, minute of Council relative to the tea, and extract of another minute of Council.

March 9. *We are aſſured the Dean of Gloceſter's ſcheme, to ſeparate Great Britain entirely from the North American colonies, and declare the inhabitants a free people, meets with great countenance amongſt the principal leaders in adminiſtration.*

In caſe the above meaſure ſhould be adopted, we ſhall ſave near 400,000l. per annum, by being diſcharged from the payment of any civil or military eſtabliſhment belonging to the colonies;—for which generous benefaction we receive at preſent no other return than invectives and reproaches. The ceaſing of the payment of bounties on the American productions will alſo be another ſaving of near 200,000l. a year.

March 10. *It is ſaid to be propoſed by ſome in adminiſtration to revive the ſtamp act in America, it being apprehended that the majority of the people would ſubmit, if they were properly protected from the outrages of an ungoverned and licentious mob, who are ſpirited up by ſome factious and deſigning men.*

So much depends upon the meaſures adopted, reſpecting the colonies, that it is not hyperbole to ſay, our very political exiſtence is at ſtake. The miniſter ſhould not advert to thoſe counſellors who adviſe ſeverity. The Americans are too powerful to endure with implicit reverence an hoſtile attack, even from what is called the parent ſtate: They are too ſpirited to kiſs the hand which ſmites them, and ſhould adminiſtration, by an appeal to th[illegible]

sword dare to risque the consequence of American allegiance upon the fate of a combat, the mercantile part of this country will have but too much reason to execrate the folly prevalent in the British Councils.

A correspondent asserts, that if the pusillanimous gang, of infamous memory, who repealed the Stamp act, had been gibbitted long since; the Americans had been at this time our very liege and dutiful subjects.

March 12. *Colonel Barre declared the proceedings of the Americans were not so inconsistent as ours; they had been uniform in their conduct throughout, which would never be the case with us: He said, we talk of using spirited measures; did we consider already that our expences of the army and navy were more than we could support; we have no money to squander away; let us unite our power and wisdom together, and make some salutary laws for them, and he would be bound they would obey.*

LONDON, March 10, 1774.
To the PRINTER.

OUR brethren in America, must needs be provoked at the insolence, while they heartily despise the folly and ignorance, of the authors of numerous paragraphs, and some pieces, that appear against them in the news papers. These writers are generally the basest tools of the most abandoned scum of ministerial dependents. Wretches whose known baseness and defect of principle, was their recommendation to favour, as being fit for any dirty work. The understrappers of these, aided by their principals as vile and almost as ignorant as themselves, are the chief writers against the British Colonies; having no credit to lose, they boggle at no lie, or misrepresentation, or absurdity: If they are exposed,—their masters may yet reward their zeal, and even find their account in it—for some ignorant people may have been, and may again be deceived by their pretences, however false and absurd. The style of these gentry respecting the colonies, must excite a mixture of disdain and contempt—They seem to think themselves lords of the soil, and that the colonists are like the Russian slaves, annexed to the freeholds, and to be sold with them. "*Our* colonies" they say, "*We* established them, at an incredible expense "of blood and treasure—Ingrates, thus to "throw off all *rational subjection!* They "are struggling to deprive Great Britain, "of her just supremacy. None but the "enemies to Great Britain, can possibly "abet their scandalous disaffection. They "have adopted a very whimsical article in "their political creed, and insist, that they "are only subjects to the King of England, "and not to the English nation, claiming a "right of paying only a *discretionary* obe"dience to parliamentary authority. These "sage politicians should recollect, that by "the revolution, as well as the act of settle"ment, the English nation disposed of the "Crown as they thought proper, and that "it is intirely thro' the gift *thus conferred*, "that the King possesses his title to every "acre of British America; it is not, in the "King's power, to alienate the dominions "of England, from the nation; and those "who support a contrary doctrine, must be "as ignorant of our constitution, as they "are hostile to the liberties of England."

Thus argue these poor wretches, who are strangers to any property, except the wages of iniquity—And, if they only exposed their own folly and insolence, I should think them too contemptible to deserve any public notice; but as they have presumed to write in the name of the *people of England*, to be silent might countenance an opinion, that *they* generally approve such writings; and might thus bring a reproach upon, as well as kindle resentment and enmity against *them*, in the minds of the colonists, and interrupt that harmony, which, for the good of the whole nation, ought ever to subsist between all its parts. Cease then, malevolent reptiles! to do mischief. If ye must needs write, do it in your own names, not in the name of the public, which generally disclaim and detest your principles: And we desire to know, how you came to be entitled to call the colonies *our* colonies? Pray tell us, what part or lot you have in them, and how you came by it? And what and who you mean when you say "*We* es"tablished them, at an incredible expense "of blood and treasure!" Did you or yours ever spend any blood or treasure in their establishment? Or even did England? Or has England ever conferred any benefit upon them, but what has been returned to her an hundred fold? And wherein have the colonies ever been ungrateful, or refused a *rational subjection*, which you are desired to explain, as well as the *full supremacy* which you say the Colonies are struggling to throw off. Have the Colonies ever refused compliance with any reasonable requisitions of Great Britain? Have they not on the contrary, for the sake of peace, submitted to many impositions and manifest incroachments on their just rights? And was it not high time to set bounds to their compliances, when the things demanded were the absolute dispoal of their properties without their consent, their subjection to laws which neither they nor their representatives had any hand in making, or ever assented to; in short, a surrender of all the constitutional rights of an English subject, and the natural rights of a man: And are those who plead these things in a denial of these tyrannical claims, to be held as enemies to Great Britain? Is not the impartial judge who sees the real enemies or friends to Great Britain, those who would lead her to injustice, oppression and tyranny, in violation of that constitution which has raised her now holds among the nations; or those who would engage her to a conduct consistent with prudence and justice, with her constitution, and with the dignity of her character.

Again you are desired to explain your meaning, when you say, the Americans are not only subjects to the King of England, but to the English nation? Do you understand your own meaning? Are not the British colonists, as really a part of the nation, as the inhabitants of Great Britain, and are they not entitled to equal rights and privileges? And as the inhabitants of Great Britain, are subject to no laws or taxes but such as are imposed by representatives freely chosen by themselves for that purpose; the colonies certainly have a right to equal advantages. But have they equal advantages if they are to be taxed and bound by laws made by the parliament of Great Britain, composed of men they had no hand in choosing, over whom they have no power, and whose interests are entirely opposite? The difference of the two cases are as different as the two estates of freedom and slavery, and therefore it is impossible, that at the time of emigration, it could by either of the parties, have been understood or meant, that the parliament or the inhabitants of Great Britain should have had any such power over the colonies. Under such an apprehension no colony ever was, or would be settled.

Beside, the pretension to such a right in the British Parliament, is absurd, if we consider how it is constituted. The Lords sit in virtue of their own right and interest in Great Britain, but have no claim to any in America. The Commons, have no right or power, but what is delegated to them, by the people who choose them; those people can give no more power or right than they have themselves—that is the power of disposing of their own properties; but could give none to dispose of the properties of the Americans. How then can that part of the nation which resides in Great Britain have any coercive authority over, or any right to dispose of the property of the other part of the nation, which resides in America? This claim is in every light, to the last degree absurd and ridiculous.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

CHARLESTOWN, March 18.

Letters from London say, that Sir James Wright, Baronet, Governor of Georgia, is appointed one of the Lords of trade and plantations, Governor Shirley, of the Bahamas, to succeed Sir James Wright, and Montfort Browne, Esq; formerly Lieutenant Governor of West Florida, to succeed Governor Shirley.

We are very sorry to learn that a Creek Indian, a principal man of the Upper Towns, named the Mad Turkey, was killed a few days ago at Augusta, by one Thomas Fee, who immediately made his escape. The Indian had been ever friendly to all his Majesty's subjects, and was come down with a number of traders and packhorses, in order to protect them against the people of the Lower Creek Towns. He came on the same friendly errand immediately on the breaking out of the late disturbances. Fee invited him to drink with him, and took that opportunity to fracture his skull with a large bar of iron.

April 15, Letters from Savannah in Georgia inform us, that on Friday last Mr. Taitt, one of the superintendent's commissaries, arrived there, having left Emistisigno and the second man of the little Tallassees from the Upper Creeks, and Captain Alleck with two or three other Indians, Lower Creeks, upon the road, all of whom reached Savannah on Sunday. Mr. Taitt in company with the above mentioned Indians, travelled through all the Lower Creek towns, and left the whole nation well disposed for peace, and to give satisfaction for the murders in Georgia. A party of Lower Creeks were actually sent to Detachets to kill the two Indians who committed the murder near St. Joseph's Bay. A great number of headmen were preparing to accompany Mr. Taitt to Savannah, but were dissuaded from it by a party of Chickesaws, who sent them in mind of the Lochaway business, and to their misfortune on a similar occasion, and others were prevented by the death of Stuart.

Died] In London, Mrs. Delancey, widow of Peter Delancey, Esq; deputy postmaster general of the southern district of North America.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 2.*

Yesterday, about 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, the Effigies of Alexander Wedderburne, Esq; convicted of endeavoring, by false Americans, and insulting their Agent, before his Majesty's Privy Council, for doing his Duty, and of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Governor of Massachusett's Bay, convicted of an Attempt to incense Great Britain against her Colonies, were put into a Cart and conducted through the Streets of this City. On the Breast of Wedderburne was the following Label.

"The infamous WEDDERBURNE,
"*A port prime Prater, of a Northern Race,*
"*Guilt in his Heart, and Famine in his Face.*
CHURCHILL.
"*Similis* Proteo *mutet, et fallacior* Catilina.
"*Hunc vos, Britanni cavete!*

"He availed himself of the Licence of the Bar to insult the venerable Dr. FRANKLIN, whose Knowledge in Philosophy, universal Benevolence, just Sentiments of Liberty, and indefatigable Labours to promote Harmony between Britain and her Colonies, entitle him to the Esteem of the learned of every Nation, the Love of all good Men, and the sincere Affection of every *honest* Briton and American.

"But the base born SOLICITOR, who attempted to turn his Learning, Benevolence, and Patriotism, into Ridicule, is (like Hutchinson) a Parricide of the first Rank, who would sacrifice his Country, his Liberty, and his *God*, and delight in the Carnage of the most faithful British Subjects in America, to gain Promotion at Court.

"Such horrid Monsters are a Disgrace to human Nature, and justly merit our utmost Detestation, and the GALLOWS, to which they are assigned, and then to be burnt by Electric Fire."

With several other Inscriptions, were the following Lines from Hudibras:

So a wild Tartar, when he 'spies
A Man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks t'inherit
His Wit, his Beauty, and his Spirit:
As if just so much he enjoy'd,
As in another is destroy'd.

Governor Hutchinson, who was represented with a double Face, had affixed on his Breast the following Label:——"Governor HUTCHINSON, whom we now consign to the Gallows and Flames, as the only proper Reward for double dealing and Treachery to his native Country."

After being exposed for several Hours, they were hung on a Gallows erected near the Coffee house, set in Flames by electric Fire, and consumed to Ashes, about 6 o'Clock, amidst a vast Concourse of People, who testified their Resentment against the Originals by the loudest Acclamations.

NEW-YORK, *May* 12.

Mr. Henry Cartwright, Son of Mr. Richard Cartwright, of Albany, fell from on board the Snow Sir William Johnson, Capt. Deane, on his Passage from London, the 17th of March, and was drowned.

Capt. John Hanson, of this City, has lately been rewarded by his Majesty for some signal Services done his Country by a Provision for Life of £.500 Sterling per Annum to be paid out of the Quit Rents of this Province.

Captain Thomas Vardil is appointed Clerk to the Masters and Wardens of this Port, in the Room of Mr. Josias Smith, deceased: His Office is to receive the Light House Money and Pilots Fees.

A Proposal was made last Week by some Merchants of this City, to raise a Sum of Money to be employed in the Whale Fishery, and in a few Days £.7000 was subscribed for that Purpose, and 'tis not doubted but double that Sum will be added this Week when 'tis expected several Vessels will be immediately dispatched on the Whaling Account. Near £.10,000 was last Season sent from hence to Nantucket for Oil, &c.

By a Schooner from North-Carolina, which arrived on Saturday last, came an Account of the late unfortunate Death of Capt. John Anderson, of this Place, who was drowned on his Return to Roanoak, from Newbern, where he had been to settle some Business. Being in a small sailing Boat, a violent Snow Storm arose, by which the Vessel was overset. When his Body was found, it appeared that whilst in the Water, he had stripped himself of most of his Clothes, and had partly unbutton'd his Breeches—and being an excellent Swimmer, it was supposed he was seized with the Cramp, or Numbness, else that he might have been saved. He was an affectionate Husband, a tender Parent, a benevolent Friend, and is regretted by all who knew him. He has left in this City a sorrowful Widow and seven Children to lament his Loss.

He had been absent only four Years, from his Family, who were labouring Expectation of his Return, when they received the melancholy Account of his Death.

The Right Honourable Colin, Earl of Balcarres, Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, the Recorder, and the Attorney, Capt. Harvey, and Capt. are expected to sail with the first fair Wind.

We hear from New Milford, in Connecticut, that between the Hours of two and four in the Morning of the 2d Instant, a new double Forge, very completely built by, and the Property of, Angus Nickelson, Merchant there, was consumed by Fire, and that the Damage is not less than 1000l. Currency.

The Boston Papers of the 2d Instant, contain a Plan for the Establishment, throughout the Continent, of a New American Post-Office, for which Subscriptions had been opened in the Towns of Portsmouth, Newbury, Newbury Port, Salem and Boston; and the principal Persons in each Place had subscribed liberally: In Boston, the second Person to whom the Proposals were presented subscribed £.50, that Currency (Dollars at 6s.) "The Removal of Doctor "Franklin from the Post-Office, has added "fresh Spirit to the Promoters of this salu"tary Plan, as several viewed an Opposi"tion to his Interest, at a Time when he "had signally served the Cause of America, "as a very disagreeable Object; but all Re"luctance from that Quarter, is now va"nished, and all the Friends of Liberty re"joice, that they have now an Opportunity "of taking up a Gentleman discarded by "an unrighteous Ministry, for the faithful "discharge of his Duty, and placing him "above a Dependence on their Caprice, in "the grateful Arms of his applauding "Countrymen."

To the PRINTER.

NEW-YORK, 10th May.

AS Mr. Rivington's last Paper informs me, that the very *impertinent*, *false*, and *absurd* Piece which appeared in his Paper the Week before, relative to sending back the Tea from this City, is, in his Paper of this Week, to receive a *full Answer*; therefore, being not fond of appearing in Print, I shall decline my intended Answer, till I see whether it will be necessary or not, by Mr. Rivington's next Paper.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, } INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Rising-Sun, H. Darling, North Carolina. Snow Sir Wm. Johnson, G. Dean, London. Sloop Jenny, S. Fox, Virginia. Sloop New-York Packet, J. Hunt, S. Carolina. Sloop Polly, T. P. Periam, Jamaica. Ship Thames, T. Wills, London. Sloop Sally, T. Pearce, Hispaniola. Sloop Prosperous Polly, J. Mann, N. Carolina. Brig Endeavour, M. Gombauld, Hispaniola. Sloop William, P. Smith, Barcelona. Sloop Three Friends, J. Darrel, Hispaniola. Brig Friendship, R. Trimlett, St. Lucia. Brig Betsey, P. Schermerhorn, S. Carolina. Schooner Henrietta, P. Bower, do. Sloop Jenny, S. Armitage, St. Christophers. Sloop Mary, R. Blake, Coracoa. Sloop Liberty, W. Cannon, Bonirs. Sloop Two Brothers, J. French N. Carolina. Sloop Neptune, B. Brooks, St. Christophers and St. Eustatia. Sloop Susanna, B. Conner, N. Carolina.

JOHN WOODWARD,
AND
JOHN H. KIP,
OF THIS CITY,

Having entered into a partnership in trade, under the firm of Woodward & Kip, have just IMPORTED, in the Earl of Dunmore, Lawrence, and London, Chambers,

An extensive assortment of
Irish Linens and Calicoes,

And a neat assortment of other GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms.

At their store near the Fly Market,
(the same which the said John Woodward formerly occupied)

For cash, country produce, or at six months
CREDIT.

Woodward and Kip

Have also for sale, a quantity of
New Rice, and New-York Rum
Of the best quality. 36 9

CHARLES OLIVER BRUFF,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the Sign of the Tea Pot, Tankard, and Ear-ring, in Maiden Lane, between the New Dutch church and Fly Market, next door to Dr. Kennedy,

WHERE he makes or mends any kind of diamond or enamelled work in the jewellery way; also all manner of stone buckles, stone rings, earrings, broaches, seals, solitaires, hair jewels, lockets, enamelled sleeve buttons, mourning rings of all sorts, whiskers for Ladies rings or lockets, plain or enamelled gold necklaces, and stones of all sorts. Likewise makes all sorts of silver smith's work, and mends old work in that way; also Ladies fans mended in the neatest manner; puts watch glasses in for 1s. a piece, and china dial plates at 3s. 6d.

He has for sale, knives, scissars, silver, plated, pinchbeck, and common buckles; also different sorts of earthen ware. He will sell cheap for cash, and hopes for the encouragement of the Gentlemen and Ladies, whom he will study to suit well.

He gives the highest price for old gold, silver, and jewels, rough crystal, paste, and all sorts of old metals, as he is going up a lapidary's mill, and is willing to cut any kind of stones, &c. He has for sale, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, Amethysts, onyx and agates, garnets of different sizes; also a small onyx cup, bottom, and slice of a Gulf pearl; and some of various of pearls, fit up to set in gold; likewise stones and paste of all sizes, colours, and figure. Country jewellers can be supplied cheaper than at any retail price in the city; and in making it clear with them any thing they have from the country, or different from what is purchased.

WANTED, a journeyman who is a good hand at making stone shoe-buckles, who can be well recommended. Likewise a Lapidary. Any application in writing to either the jeweller's or three of the above mentioned, will be duly attended to. The conditions may be known by applying personally to said Bruff.——Who has a few very good fly whistles and bells, fitted for sleighs.

POETS CORNER.

To the glorious Defenders of LIBERTY.

WHILE fawning sycophants the nine implore,
T' adorn the temples of each knave in pow'r;
While *treachery* lurks, with slavery in her train,
Oe'r Britain's realms to stretch her iron reign;
Indulge a muse to *liberty* a friend,
Who dares her violated rights defend;
Who dares her foes pursue, with gen'rous hate,
The' deck'd with titles and each pomp of state.
Oh LIBERTY! whose presence can impart,
Smiles to the face and sunshine to the heart;
Aided by thee, Britannia's glorious name
Has long stood foremost on the book of fame:
When e'er ambition with gigantic stride,
(Death in his hand, and discord at his side)
Vainly attempted to invade her land,
And dar'd her justice and her arms withstand,
Thy arm could *tyranny*'s approach repel,
And drive the monster to its native hell.
But oh! the golden scenes had ebbing no more,
And *freedom* long had fled Britannia's shore,
Had not a chosen few espous'd her cause,
Sent by indulgent Heav'n to guard our laws.
But here, oh muse! in silence drop a tear,
Nor say how Britain paid her patriots care!
(Nor how she aim'd with a tyrannic sway,
To make her sons as slaves her will obey.)
Enough, if Pratt's great name adorn thy verse,
Enough, if thou forget not to rehearse
Their fame, who fleetum'd the ministerial tide,
And dar'd, as conscience prompted to decide.
Yes, oh ye guardians of Britannia's laws!
Ye grand asserters of fair freedom's cause!
Your names shall bloom in history's fair page,
Fresh and unfaded to each future age;
And when at length, this world's stupendous frame,
Shall melt before the universal flame,
Then, nor till then, in that all conquering hour,
Your names on earth shall be rever'd no more.

LONDON.

Feb. 24. The four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, which are to be embarked at Cork, are said to be destined, two for Boston, one for Virginia, and one for South Carolina.

It is said, orders are given at the Tower for preparing 5000 stand of small arms, to be sent to America.

March 7. Accounts are received in Holland, that at a small island between Madagascar and Java, where the Dutch have settlements, there came into the road a ship of some force; some of the crew went on shore to purchase provisions, the extortion and insolence they were used with provoked them so, that after they had got what the natives were permitted to sell them, in revenge they carried away by force the Governor and the other Dutchmen, all that were upon the island, nor have they since been heard of.

Immediately after the sheriffs had waited on his Majesty to know when he would be graciously pleased to receive the congratulations of his faithful and peaceable citizens, Lord Talbot, when he heard the day was fixed for yesterday, put an immediate stop to the eating of cake and candle, for fear there should not be enough for the citizens; and issued a proclamation in the kitchen, that his Majesty was graciously pleased to order all the cake and candle to be kept for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

Lord Talbot's proclamation about cake and candle was immediately made known to the Lord Mayor, who informed the Aldermen and Common Council of the great event, that they might prepare themselves accordingly.

The great preparations made for the citizens has prevented gentlemen and ladies to come in for their share of cake and candle, to the great disappointment and mortification of many persons who had made hearty breakfasts of it since the Queen lay in.

Another correspondent at court informs us, that Lord Talbot, from a principle of œconomy, had made so scanty a provision of candle, that there was as much to do about the partition, as there was about the division of Poland: and the consequences had like to have been quite as serious. Black eyes were as thick as plumbs in a pudding, and bloody noses were as terrible as a militia campaign. The sheriffs, with the civil authority, could not settle the difference of the *dividing* powers, and therefore the military, in spite of the sheriffs, were called in to their assistance. Such was the struggle for cake and candle, that deputy Fouch, as cunning as a *Fox*, instead of taking a large piece of cake, clapt the candle into his pocket, to the great diversion of the spectators.

A gentleman at St. James's says, we ought not to accuse Lord Talbot of economy, for such was the voracious appetites of the Common Council that the greatest arithmeticians would have been out in their reckoning. One person was very troublesome at table: he took it into his head that there was *talking* in the candle: and whether true or not, it put such an affront on the Common Councilman that he was obliged to take to his heels: and it was with much difficulty he could get through the crowd this evening.

Letters from Warsaw, dated the 9th ult. advise, that according to letters of good

SAMUEL [illegible]

[illegible]

All of which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

WILLIAM GOTICK,

A [illegible] between Burlington and Bordentown, has for sale a large [illegible] imported by the Americas, Capt. [illegible] and Rebecca, Capt. Read, and Rodney, Capt. [illegible]. Also Guines and duck ruffia, from four inches and an half to nine inches wide, for sheeting and drawing mills; a general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery; bar iron, English and German steel; iron pots and kettles, cast and wrought hoes, scythes and sickles, &c. &c.

New Jersey, Monmouth County.

BY order of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, &c. Whereas Samuel Clark, insolvent Debtor in the gaol of said county, did, this 26th Day of April 1774, make Application to this Court to be admitted to apply for relief by the late insolvent act, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors;" at which time he filed a schedule of his estate, and was duly sworn according as said act directs: Now, these are to give notice to the creditors of said Samuel Clark, that they be together at the court-house in said county, on the 3d day of June next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said debtor's estate shall not be assigned for the use of his creditors, and his body discharged pursuant to said act.

April 28, 1774. 35 38

A FEW COPIES

Of the following Book to be SOLD at JOHN HOLT's *Printing-Office, near the Coffee-house—Price stitched, in blue paper, 5s6. Octavo.*

A

MASTER-KEY

TO

POPERY:

IN FIVE PARTS.

PART I. CONTAINING

A Discovery of the most secret Practices of the Secular and regular Romish Priests in their Auricular Confession.

PART II. A true Copy of the Pope's yearly Bull of Indulgencies and Pardon of Sins, to all those that serve in the war against the Enemies of the Romish Religion. The Explanation of the Bull, with some Remarks upon it.

PART III. An Account of their Masses, privileged Altars, Transubstantiation, and Purgatory, and of the Means the Priests make use of to delude the People.

PART IV. Of the Inquisitors, and their Practices in several Instances.

PART V. Of their Prayers, Adoration of Images, and Relicks, &c.

By D. ANTONIO GAVIN,

Born and educated in Spain, some Years Secular Priest in the Church of Rome, and since 1715, Minister of the Church of England.

IMPORTED

In the last vessels from London and Bristol.

And to be SOLD cheap, by

Andrew Hamersley,

Near Counties Market,

A complete assortment of

SADDLERS-WARE,

AMONG WHICH ARE

A NEAT *and fashionable parcel of plated* BITS *and* STIRRUPS; SADDLE FRINGES *of every colour, &c. with a great quantity of* PLATED STEEL SPURS,

He has also for SALE,

English and New-York made

HORSE-WHIPS

IN PLENTY. 35 8

John Morton,

Has just come to hand per the ships London, Earl of Dunmore, and Rosamond from London, and America from Bristol,

THE largest and most elegant assortment of mahogany and gold frame oval LOOKING GLASSES and GIRANDOLES, ever imported into this city.

A large assortment of PICTURES & MAPS.

DUNN's new and general Atlasses.

A large assortment of china with a very neata ssortment of European and India goods to suit the season, among which are,

Very handsome brocades, tobines, lute-strings, and other silks,
Callicoes and chintz's,
Purple and white, red and white, blue and white do.
Copper plate furniture do.
Mens's white and brown thread plain and ribbed silk hose,
Womens hose and boys thread do.
Mens, womens and girls leather and silk gloves and mitts,
A large assortment of thread and blond edgings and laces,
Russia drillings and sheetings,
Oznabrugs,
Irish linens, 7-8 and yard wide,
Do, sheetings and dowlas's,
Cambricks and lawns,
Nankeens, silk romals,
Superfine, middling and coarse broad-cloths,
Wiltons and sagathees,
6d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and sheathing nails,
Window glass, &c. 34 7

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all those who are indebted to the estate of Anne Chambers, late of the city of New-York, deceased, either by bond or book debts, to settle without delay, and discharge the same; and all others, who have any just demands on said estate are requested to call for payment thereof, either of

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, or
JOHN JAY, the executors.

Now on the stocks,

A VESSEL

ENNIS GRAHAM,

MERCHANT-TAILOR,

At his CLOTH STORE, the corner of Wall-Street, facing Mr. Rivington's new printing office,

Has just imported, per the Rosamond, Captain Miller, the Dunmore, Captain Lawrence, and London, Captain Chambers, from LONDON,

A neat assortment of GOODS;

Which he will sell reasonably, wholesale or retail

SCARLET, white buff, garnet, pea-green, light and dark blue, light drab colours, black superfine

CASSIMIR.

Sagathees, wiltons, du roys.

Black, blue and scarlet hairbine.

Cambletts, double allopeens,

VEST PATTERNS, the cheapest in this country.

Manchester, embroidered and tambour with shades.

Brown Holland do. do.

White jean, do. do.

Striped burdett, do. do.

Whitemanheen, do. do.

Yellow ditto, do, do

White silk embroidered tambour with gold & shades.

White chain silk do. do.

Straw do. do

White sattin do. do.

Gray silk, do do.

Gray silk ditto, with shades.

White ditto, do. do.

Coloured ditto, do. do.

Cassimir ditto, do.

White, brown, and dyed Russia drillings.

India nankeens.

White striped dimity.

White Italian do.

White India ditto, for breeches and vests.

White India jeans.

White & colour'd jeans

Silk jean, white jannet

Silk loretta, white and black cotton denim.

Cotton cantoon, silk flaret.

Damascus, burdets,

White silk, buff ditto.

Spitalfield corded tabby

Silver gray, White, Green, Purple, Crimson, Black, } China silk corded TABBY.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Denmark & saxon blue, garnet, aurora, pink, pearl, alinim, drab, white, buff, scarlet, pea and other greens, blue, gray, parsons gray and genteel cloth colours, &c. &c.

MIDDLING CLOTHS.

Scarlet, buff, white blue and cloth colours.

Forest & hunters cloth.

Kersey & German serge

White silk serge, sea green ditto, white Roman taffeta, white Persian, cloth coloured ditto; white, blue scarlet, green, spotted silk shags, for lining cloths.

Fashionable buttons

Gold embroider'd on steel.

Gold do on silver.

Silver do. on gold.

Gold and silver ditto on cloth.

Silver spangled.

Gold do.

Gilt, plated.

Steel, with gilt and plated rims.

Plated and gilt mixed.

For the gentlemen of the ARMY & MYLITIA.

Gold and silver vellum lace, crimp button fringe, dimp, bead & narrow lace.

Silk fringe.

Black hat feathers.

Gold & silver spangled beads, trimmings and loops.

Gold and silver spangled hat buttons to match.

Gold embroider'd with black buttons, loops and bands.

Gold and silver vellum.

Do. thread.

Do. fleizy.

Do. pearl.

Do. spangles.

Do. cord.

Do. chain.

Do. garters.

Do. tassels.

Gold spangled loops and frogs for clothes.

MENS GLOVES.

Beaver, shammoy, dogskin, buckskin, white, black and cloth coloured silk, & white and brown thread.

Very handsome wilton coach carpeting.

Ditto livery lace.

Prunello and Oxford crape for the Rev. clergy,

Brown silk prince's stuff,

India programs paduasoy.

India black & colour'd tasseta.

Genoa velvet, different colours.

Spitalfield do. for collars.

Scarlet, buff, and black soy.

Serge denim, everlasting.

White cotton & callicoes.

Fine & coarse Irish linen.

Cambric, lawns, pistol lawn.

Long lawn, dowlas, brown Holland.

Russia & Irish sheeting.

Russia duck, huckaback.

Men's silk, thread and worsted hose.

Women's, boys & girls hose.

Crimson, white, buff, & black silk breeches pieces.

Ratiners, shalloons, durants, tammies.

Callamancoes.

Hair shags, different colours.

Worsted ditto.

New fashion scarf, deathhead, white and nankeen, spatterdash, metal and horn buttons.

Scarf and silk, cotton and nankeen twistes.

Sewing silks of all colours.

Cloth, nankeen, white, whited brown Scotch } threads

Shoe, coat, and quality bindings.

Buckram, glaz'd & died linens.

Black hat band crape.

Horn moulds, shirt buttons.

4d. ferret, red tape, white tapes.

Knee garters, Scotch gartering.

Worsted cord.

STAY-MAKERS TRIMMINGS.

Yellow canvas, French Holland, Irish ticken, galloon, silk, stay braid, stay binding-white buckram, Poil Davie buckram.

Hatter's trimmings.

Flat and round looping

Black and buff lining.

Basket, star, and death head buttons.

Chain, wove loops, shaping sash-bands.

Chain, velvet ribbon.

Brushes, pincers, needles.

Pumice stone, bowstrings, cards, vermilion, copperas, blocking cords, &c. &c. 35

WATCHES,

NEAT and plain, gold, silver, shagreen, and metal, some engraved and enameled, with devices new and elegant; also the best in this country of the small new fashioned watches, the circumference of a British shilling.

Old work repaired and cleaned (as usual) in the best and cheapest manner by JOHN SIMMET, removed to the Main Street, called the Fly, a low shop, near the corner of Beekman's Slip, New York. 35

☞ The sign of the dial against the wall.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the New Printing-Office near the Coffee-House,
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of a moderate Length, that is Breadth, are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1636.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1774.

WHEREAS Heathcote Johnston, John Burnett, Anne Burnett, Bowes Reed, and Margaret Reed, did make, and with their hands subscribe, a certain writing bearing date the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1773, and published the same, for twelve weeks successively, in Rivington's New-York Gazetteer, or Connecticut, Hudson's River, New-Jersey, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, and in the New-York Journal, or the General Advertiser, printed by John Holt, being two of the public news-papers of this colony; which said certain writing is, by the tenour thereof, directed to all persons interested in the lands hereafter mentioned, and recites that, Whereas Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's Island, the 16th day of October, in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles II. annoque domini 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the Main, contained in three necks, of which the eastermost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the Main, and the westermost with the Gravelly or Stony Brook, or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Pell's Purchase, having to the south the Sound, and running northward, from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract, or parcel of land, had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, Gentleman, in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved, both at several Courts of Sessions, as also at the General Court of Assizes: For a confirmation, therefore, unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises, he, the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of Land.

And whereas Caleb Heathcote, Esq; afterwards became seized in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the eastermost of the said three necks, granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

And whereas his late Majesty King William III. by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the 21st day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, Anno Domini 1701, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was entitled to in the said East Neck; in which said confirmation the said lands are described to be a tract of Land in the county of Westchester, beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the eastermost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence, on a north line, until eighteen miles from the said marked tree are completed; westerly at the marked tree, or Great Rock, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eastermost side of the said land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, westerly to a path to him belonging by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors, which said John Richbell had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said province, and the right of the said John Richbell therein was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote of the native Indian proprietors.

And whereas William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest in lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck; being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them, within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid: And whereas Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New-England, did, on the 26th day of December 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain, and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and east of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the East Neck, so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from said road, bounded with other rights of land, whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river called Mamaroneck river on the east, and by the brook aforesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north, or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherwise the said lands may be bounded, or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on or adjacent to the neck commonly called the East Neck, whether laid out or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

And whereas the said Caleb Heathcote died seized of a certain tract of land in Harrison's Purchase, in the said county of Westchester, now in the possession of Coenradt Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chestnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence, still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddens to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of beginning, containing 227 acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty three rods.—They, the said Heathcote Johnston, John Burnett, Anne Burnett, Bowes Reed, and Margaret Reed, did, in and by the said writing, declare that they were part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remained unsold and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote in his life-time, or by his descendants after his death, and did thereby give notice that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleecker, of New Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of Westchester, Esquires, were appointed to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January 1762; and to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto;" and also to continue one other act, entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quitrents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December 1768.—And that the said commissioners would meet on Tuesday the 5th day of April then next, at the house of James Besly, at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the said lands, as by the said writing so published as aforesaid, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, the said Philip Pell, Jacobus Bleecker, and William Sutton, the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, do hereby signify our appointment, and give notice that we will meet at the dwelling-house of William Sutton, Esq; at Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, on Monday the 6th day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, to proceed to the partition of the lands aforesaid. And we do hereby also desire all persons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands, at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester aforesaid, this 5th day of April, 1774. PHILIP PELL.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

32 37 JACOBUS BLEECKER.

SERVANTS,

JUST arrived from Scotland, TO BE SOLD, on board the ship Commerce, Capt. Ferguson, lying at the Ferry Stairs; among whom are a number of weavers, tailors, blacksmiths, nailors, shoemakers, butchers, sawyers, wheelwrights, hatters, and spinsters, from 14 to 35 years of age. For terms apply to Henry White, or said master on board.

April 20, 1774. 33 6

Just PUBLISHED, price 9d. and to be SOLD by Hodge *and* Shober, Samuel Loudon, *and at* John Holt's *Printing-Office,*

A PARTICULAR account of Mr. THOMAS SAY, of the city of Philadelphia, who had fallen into a trance, and when he came to himself, gave a full account of many things he had both seen and heard, and particularly of three men whom he saw depart the body, one of which was a Negro; he gives a particular description of their being laid out, with other circumstances which happened at that time; and likewise describes the shape in which these unbodied souls appeared after their departure. The said Thomas Say is now alive, and well, and what he told when he came to himself, was found, upon inquiry, to have happened exactly as he related.——To which is added, a remarkable VISION, by the Rev. ISAAC WATTS, D. D. in verse.

NEW SPERMA CETI MANUFACTORY, IN THE CITY OF *NEW YORK.*

SPERMA CETI CANDLES manufactured, warranted pure, to be sold by SOLOMON SIMSON, SOLOMON MYERS COHEN, or MANUEL MYERS. *Said* MANUEL MYERS, *has also for Sale,*

NEW-YORK RUM,

Of the best QUALITY. 26—

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

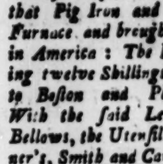
Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,

Have for sale, wholesale and retail, reasonably, A large Assortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; also, *The following Holland, goods, &c.*

ALLUM	Albany peas
Brimstone	Indigo
Coppetas	Scale beams, large and small
Chalk	Frying pans
Sweeds iron	Flax hatchels, best sort
Best refin'd ditto	Tea kettles
Bloomery do.	Very large and small slates
German steel	Waffle irons
London TC do.	Garden shears
Blister'd do.	Mill saws in sets
Hoop iron	Spinnel
Bristol pots	Corn fans
Newark do.	Straw knives
New-England do.	Twine
New York do.	Fiddles and strings
Iron tea kettles	Quills
Stew pans	Sealing wax
Skillets	India pencils
Dogs	White wash brushes
Waggon and cart boxes	Hearth do.
Gridles	Shoe do.
Sad irons	Weavers do.
Powder	House do.
Shot	Bounders
Bar lead	Powder blue
Anvils	Neuremburgh salve
Vices	Harlem oil
Beck irons	Oil flints 9/—
Hammers	
Sledges	
Mill and X cut saws	

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable TERMS,



THREE *Years to come from the 26th of September next, of a Lease of the Forest of Dean Furnace, with Four Thousand Acres of Land, a good Dwelling House, Kitchen and Cellars, Store, Smith and Carpenter's Shop; four Stables, a Saw Mill, and many Houses for Workmen, there is Wood enough within two Miles during the Lease, the Ore, or Iron Mine on the Spot, without Cartage, and rais'd for two Shillings per Ton; the Distance to Navigation, five Miles; Water in great Plenty the driest Seasons; so that on these Considerations, 'tis believed by capable Judges, that Pig Iron and Castings, can be made at the said Furnace and brought to a Market, cheaper than any other in America: The Expence of Cartage and Freight being twelve Shillings per Ton, to New York and Albany; to Boston and Philadelphia, Twenty two Shillings. With the said Lease will be sold, a new Pair of Bellows, the Utensils, Moulds, Patterns, Collier's Miner's, Smith and Carpenter's Tools; Horses, Oxen, Waggons, Cord-Wood, &c. The Owner's frequent Indisposition, and other Circumstances, are the Occasion of the Sale. Whoever therefore it may suit, may have a very advantageous Bargain. For Particulars, inquire of Mr. John Morton, Merchant, New York, or the Subscriber, at the said Furnace.* 26—

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Jun.

WE *the subscribers, appointed by the honourable Ebenezer Silliman, Esq; Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the district of Fairfield, Commissioners on the estate of Mr. John Whittear, late of Fairfield, in Fairfield county, deceased, represented insolvent,*

Hereby notify the creditors of the estate of said deceased, that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Rowland, in said Fairfield on the third Wednesday in the several months of February, March, April, and May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon on said days, for the reception and due examination of the several claims of said creditors.

Fairfield, Jan. 31. NATHAN BULKLY, } *Commiss.*

24 36 EBENEZER BANKS }

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived from PARIS Proposes to TEACH the

ITALIAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES

Grammatically:

Also, how to write them with Elegance and Propriety.

THOSE who are desirous of learning to keep a Correspondence by Letters, on Business or any other Topic, in either of those Languages, may also be instructed.—For further Particulars please to enquire for, or address to Mr. C. at Mr. Wilkes's, Merchant, near the Exchange. 34 7

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all sorts,
Forrest cloths,
Cassimers,
Sagathies,
German serge,
Bearskins,
Dyed duffles,
Striped duffles,
Bath coating,
Frize, baize,
Ratteens,
Penniftons,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and spotted swanskins,
Embofs'd serge,
Drab seamething,
White linsey,
Strouds,
4, 2½, and 3 bar Indian Blankets.

WRITING PAPER,

Men's and women's gloves.

Pewter of all sorts.

PAINT, and paint brushes.

Silk handkerchiefs, stockings and gloves,
Sewing silk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and cambletts,
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,
Calamancoes, ufnabrks, and cambletts,
Checks of all sorts,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fustian, drabboys,
Marseilles quilting,
Dutch cord,
Velvpress,
Hosiery of all sorts.

HOSE's SHOES, in small trunks.

A VARIETY OF
India Goods, viz.
Taffeties, Persians,
Damasks, lutestrings,
Padusoys, satins,
Agoueens, modes and persians.

Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muslins of various sorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Plattillas royal,
Pitol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Felt and castor hats.

GUN-POWDER in half barrels and quarter casks. 3—

EIDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.
JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,
At the Sign of the
LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the sign of the LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said dwelling house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same store, running back from street to street.

He has imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels,

A large Assortment of GOODS,
Such as have not been imported to this city before, being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.
Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing-Glasses;
Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,
Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.
China and cut white Flint Glass,
A large and beautiful assortment.
ALSO,
A large Assortment of Drugs,
With every article connected therewith:
And also in those sundry branches, as
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,

SHEET LEAD		
Ditto Brass		In Boxes,
Ditto Copper		Rolls and
Ditto Tin		Bundles.
Ditto Iron		

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.
ALSO, an Assortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention; which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms. 6—

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER,
At the upper End of Queen-Street, *has for Sale,*

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) anniseed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 7—

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per grose, and coffee.

The best Price given for
ALL SORTS OF
LINEN RAGS,
According to their Quality and Fineness,
By JOHN KEATING,
AT HIS
PAPER MANUFACTORY,
On the North River, or his
STORE IN NEW-YORK,
Near BURLING'S-SLIP,
Where he has for SALE
A Good assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late so greatly increased, that very large sums are continually sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among ourselves, is a clear saving to us, of all the money that would be sent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more closely connected in interest, will contribute their aid to the success of the paper manufactory in this place, by a constant care and attention to save the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or less quantity, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The smallness of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careless in saving them, as being scarce worth the trouble; but small as the value is, it is more than sufficient, taking one family with another, to supply each with all the paper necessary for its use; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place set a part in every house to receive them, and a little practice in saving them, would soon make it habitual to do it, and establish this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 8—

John Amiel, jun.
Has imported in the ship Earl Dunmore, Captain Lawrence, from London, and for sale at the lowest rates, at his store in Smith-street,

Extraordinary fine salad oil,
Loaf Sugar,
Spices and fig blue
White and brown candy,
Currants and raisins,
Prunes,
Italian capers,
Olives, anchovies,
Lavender and Hungary water,
Playing cards and pipes.
Canary seed for birds,
Soft shell almonds,
India soy and ketchup,
Orange flower water,
Scented and plain hair powder,
Capilaire and orgeat,
Rappee & Scotch snuffs,
Salt petre,
Double Gloucester and Cheshire cheese,

With LONDON PORTER, TAUNTON ALE, and BRISTOL BEER——MADEIRA, CLARET, RED PORT, and TENERIFF WINES.——Old JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, ARRACK, GENEVA. 34 7

Nesbitt Deane,
HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House, opposite the New.—New-York) to exceed in fineness, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, impress with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind. 7—

William Hawxhurst,
At Burling's Slip, has to sell,

COMMON Blubber,	— — —	A few barrels each.
2 Years old ditto,	— — —	
3 Years old ditto, so rich as to need no oil when used on leather,	— — —	
Choice Liver Oil,	— — —	
Best drained Spermaceti Oil, being the best kind of lamp oil,	— — —	

ALSO,

STERLING	Pig, refined, and Bloomery Iron,	— — — —
	A large Assortment of Anchors, from 30lb. Weight to 1200,	— — — —
	Pot-Ash Kettles,	— — — —

As usual.

Also WANTED, a Beam that can bear, 16 C. 18 or 20 lb. Weight upon an End, of the Dutch Form or Make, with or without Scales and Weights, as may suit. 34

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-street*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,
Raiberry Brandy,
Cherry Brandy,
Cherry rum,
Brandy shrub,
Shrub of Jamaica spirits,
Geneva,
Spirits of Wine,
Jamaica spirits,
Royal Usquebaugh,
Red ratifie,
Cinnamon water,
Clove water
Orange do.
Annifeed do.
All-Fours,
Doctor Stevens,
West India and New-York Rum,
Madeira, and Teneriff wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of said DEANE's LIQUORS, has for several Years past been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this last Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And still he is determined, if possible, to make better.

Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else.) and good Attendance; which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the

Public's very obliged, and very humble Servant,
98— R DEANE.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1774.
JOHN WOODWARD
AND
JOHN H. KIP,
Of this city, having entered into a partnership in trade, under the firm of
WOODWARD & KIP,
Have imported in the ship London, Capt. Chambers, who is just arrived, and also in the Earl of Dunmore, Capt Lawrence, an *extensive assortment* of 3-4ths, 7 8ths, and yard wide
IRISH LINENS;
And a neat assortment of the following GOODS, which they will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms, at their store, near the Fly-Market, (the same which said John Woodward formerly occupied) for cash, country produce, or at six months credit, viz.

Superfine broadcloths, with ratinets to match,
Double purple ground callicoes, 28 yards,
Fine ditto, 22 yards,
Light ground ditto, 28 yards,
Fine ditto, 22 yards,
Fine laylock and fancy callicoes,
Red, blue and purple fine copper-plate ditto.
Laylock, lutestring, light, figured, fancy, shell, pompadour and French ground fine chintzes,
Red blue and purple copper plate linens,
Purple, blue and red copper-plate furniture callicoes,
Irish and Russia sheetings,
Blue, red and purple furniture bindings.
Black, blue, brown, Saxon green, pea-green, yellow, crimson, garnet, pink and purple moreens,
Tabborets of same and other colours,
Black tammies and durants,
Black and white blond laces and edgings,
Men's white thread, & cotton narrow rib'd fine patent hose,
Men's plain cotton and thread hose,
Women's cotton and thread ditto.
Russia huckaback and diaper, &c. &c.

John Laboyteaux,
TAILOR,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,
Has just imported, in the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from London,

A NEAT Assortment of superfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colour now worn in London.——ALSO,

Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue casimirs.
Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waistcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby.
White, crimson, and black chain tabby.
Rich black twilled silk, very neat for breeches.
Rich white silk sturett,
Do. white silk serge de soy,
Superfine white corderoy,
Superfine white Dutch cord,
Do black princess stuff,
Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns,
Do. sattinets,
Do. rattinets and shalloons.
White & brown buckrams,
Black say, sagathees, collar velvets,
White and nankeen cotton twists,
Brown Scilisia Hollands.
Gold and silver spangle buttons,
Gold & silver basket do.
Death head do.
Gilt and plaited do.
Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes,
Taylors notches,
Best Whitechapel needles,
Sewing silk,
Scarf twist,
Nankeen and cloth coloured thread,
India nankeens,

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.——Gold spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do, gold and silver cord, gold and silver fleury, do thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver sprig tassels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.——Any gentlemen that choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns. 34 7

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT at the Printing-Office [illegible] HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.